



## Gulf of Mexico Harmful Algal Bloom Bulletin

Region: AL/MS/FL

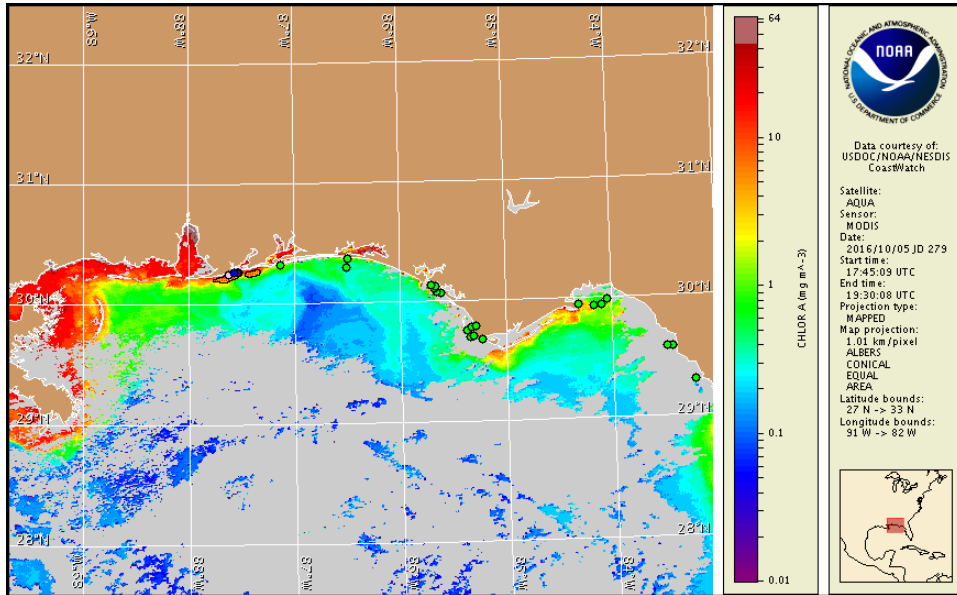
Thursday, 06 October 2016

NOAA National Ocean Service

NOAA Satellite and Information Service

NOAA National Weather Service

Last bulletin: Thursday, January 28, 2016



Satellite chlorophyll image with possible *K. brevis* HAB areas shown by red polygon(s), when applicable. Points represent cell concentration sampling data from September 26 to October 5: red (high), orange (medium), yellow (low b), brown (low a), blue (very low b), purple (very low a), pink (present), and green (not present). For a list of sample providers and a key to the cell concentration categories, please see the HAB-OFS bulletin guide:

[http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/hab/hab\\_publication/habfs\\_bulletin\\_guide.pdf](http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/hab/hab_publication/habfs_bulletin_guide.pdf)

Detailed sample information for Florida can be obtained through FWC Fish and Wildlife Research Institute at:

<http://myfwc.com/redtidestatus>

To see previous bulletins and forecasts for other Harmful Algal Bloom Bulletin regions, visit at: <http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/hab/bulletins.html>

## Conditions Report

Not present to very low concentrations of *Karenia brevis* (commonly known as Florida red tide) are present alongshore Baldwin County, Alabama. No respiratory irritation is expected alongshore eastern Alabama Thursday, October 6 through Tuesday, October 11.

Check [http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/hab/beach\\_conditions.html](http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/hab/beach_conditions.html) for recent, local observations.

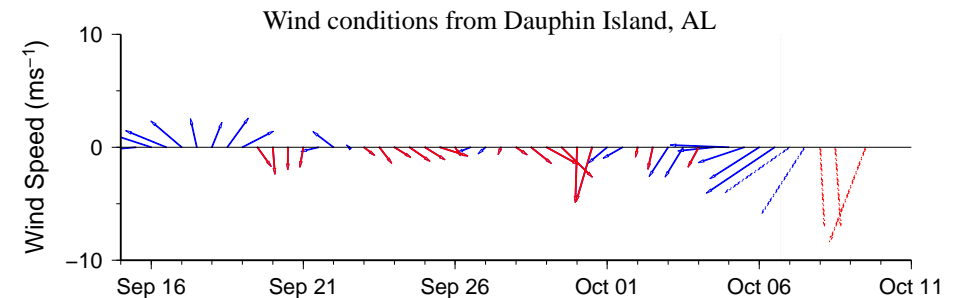
## Analysis

**\*\*Due to the upcoming federal holiday, the next bulletin will be issued on Tuesday, October 11.\*\***

Samples collected alongshore Baldwin County in Alabama indicate not present to 'very low b' concentrations of *Karenia brevis* from Alabama Point, west to Gulf State Park (ADPH; 10/3). There are currently no reports of dead fish, discolored water, or respiratory irritation.

In recent ensemble imagery (MODIS Aqua, 10/5), patches of elevated to very high chlorophyll (2 to  $>20\mu\text{g/L}$ ) with the optical characteristics of *K. brevis* are visible along- and up to 5 miles offshore from Pensacola Pass, Florida to Gulf Shores, Alabama.

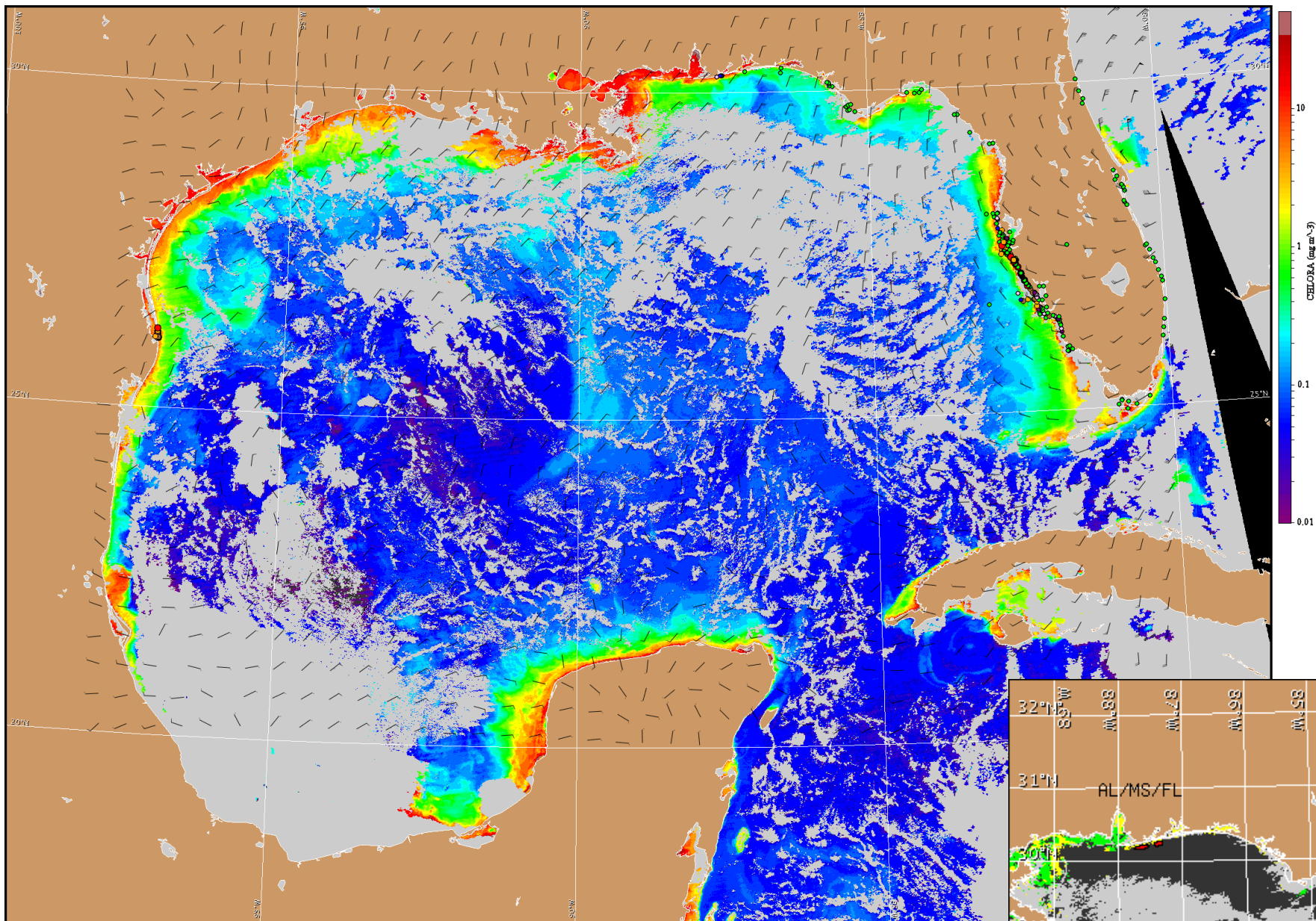
Keeney, Davis



Wind speed and direction are averaged over 12 hours from buoy measurements. Length of line indicates speed; angle indicates direction. Red indicates that the wind direction favors upwelling near the coast. Values to the left of the dotted vertical line are measured values; values to the right are forecasts. Wind observation and forecast data provided by NOAA's National Weather Service (NWS).

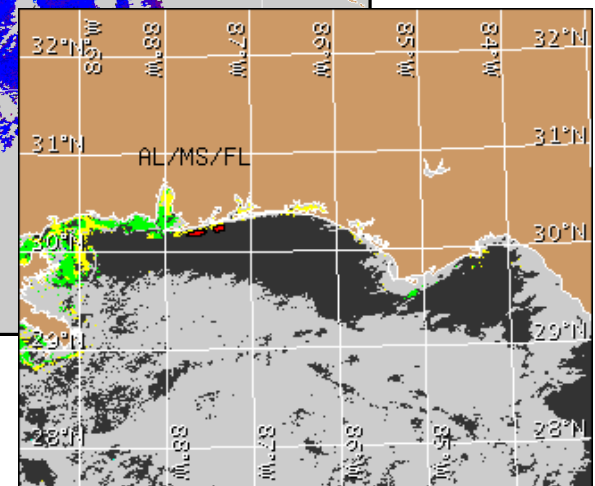
## Wind Analysis

**Gulf Shores - Alabama:** North to northeast winds (13-23kn, 7-12 m/s) today through Monday.



Satellite chlorophyll image and forecast winds for October 7, 2016 12Z with points representing cell concentration sampling data from September 26 to October 5: red (high), orange (medium), yellow (low b), brown (low a), blue (very low b), purple (very low a), pink (present), and green (not present). For a list of sample providers and a key to the cell concentration categories, please see the HAB-OFS bulletin guide:

[http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/hab/hab\\_publication/habfs\\_bulletin\\_guide.pdf](http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/hab/hab_publication/habfs_bulletin_guide.pdf)



Verified and suspected HAB areas shown in red. Other areas with *K. brevis* optical characteristics shown in yellow (see p. 1 analysis for interpretation).